



# ***MPOFANA MUNICIPALITY***



ANNUAL REPORT  
2009/2010



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Overview	1
1.1 Mayor's Foreword	
1.2 Overview of the Municipality	
1.2.1	
1.2.1 Demographics	
1.2.2 Population	
1.2.3 Employment Statistics	
1.3 Executive Summary	
1.3.1 Legislative Mandates	
1.3.2 Mission Statement	
1.3.3 Vision for the Municipality	
1.3.4 Principles and Values	
1.3.5 Goals, Objectives and Priorities	
1.3.6 Statement on Financial Health	
1.3.7 Important Administrative Considerations	
Chapter 2: Performance Highlights	
2.1 Service Delivery Achievements	
2.2 Service Delivery Backlogs	
2.2 Revenue Collection Levels	
Chapter 3: Human Resources and Other Organisational Management	
3.1 Political Leadership	
3.2 Administrative Team	
Chapter 4: Audited Statements and Related Information	
4.1 Auditor-General's Report Statements	
4.2 Annual Financial Statement	
Chapter 5: Performance Information and Reporting	
5.1 Finance Department	
5.2 Social, Economic and Planning Services	
5.3 Technical Services	



## 5.4 Corporate Services and Administration

### Chapter 6: Conclusion

## Chapter 1

### Introduction and Overview

#### 1.1 Mayor's Foreword

#### 1.2 Municipality's Overview

##### 1.2.1 Demographics

The Mpofana Municipality is divided into 4 Wards, which cover the area of approximately 181 000 hectares. These are:

- Ward 1: This is made up of Mooi River, which can be described primarily as a formal urban area within denser development;
- Ward 2: This is made up of Rosetta which is a town area, and Dabulamanzi, Kamberg and Thendele which are rural settlements;
- Ward 3: This is made up predominantly of Bruntville and Townview; which are urban areas;
- Ward 4: This is made up Rietvlei, Middelrus and parts of Muden, which are predominantly rural settlement areas.

(See Annexure.....for the Ward Demarcation Map).

##### 1.2.2 Population

In terms of community survey for 2007, Mpofana Municipality has a total of 31 517 people. Out of this number, statistics show that 15 668 voters were registered for the local government elections in 2006 (IEC Statistics). These can be broken down as follows:

- |    |         |             |
|----|---------|-------------|
| A. | Ward 1: | 3686 Voters |
| B. | Ward 2: | 3525 Voters |



- C. Ward 3: 3955 Voters  
D. Ward 4: 4502 Voters

**Table 1: Population Grouping (Statistics SA of 2001)**

Population Groups	African	%	Coloureds	%	Indian/Asian	%	White	%	Total
Census 1996	20 932	84.4%	206	0.83%	720	2.90%	2 936	11.84%	24 794
Census 2001	33 143	90%	213	0.57%	797	21.6%	2 662	7.23%	36 820
Community Survey 2007	28 724	91.14%	222	0.70	861	2.73%	1709	5.42%	31 517

Statistics SA of 2001 Census data prove that Mphofana Municipality had a total population of 36 820 people, when compared to the 1996 Census data of 24 794 which showed a significant increase in the population of approximately 49%. According to the 2007 Community Survey, table 1 above indicates that the current population of the Mphofana Municipality is approximately 31 517, with a population decline of 14, 4% compared to the 2001 Census data. This clearly indicates an uneven trend in the population demographics, taking the 1996 Census into consideration (See TABLE 1 Above)

**Table 2: Age by Gender / Distribution (2007 Community Survey)**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total Age Group
0-4	1490	1862	3352
5-9	1826	1812	3638
10-14	1952	1874	3826
15-19	1619	1517	3136
20-24	1876	1576	3451
25-29	1431	1297	2728
30-34	1467	1460	2927
35-39	766	1146	1912
40-44	824	908	1732
45-49	535	791	1326
50-54	476	592	1068
55-59	348	493	841
60-64	227	378	605
65+	351	623	974
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 187</b>	<b>16 330</b>	<b>31 517</b>

Data in the TABLE 2 above shows that a larger portion of the population of the Mpošana Municipality is youth as it falls between 0-34 years age category, which compels the Mpošana Municipality to initiate, develop and put youth development programmes into effect. The 2007 Community data indicates a female majority of 52% and a 48% males respectively. There seem to be a dynamic shift from the previous Census Data which reflected a higher number of males at 51.7% when compared to 48.3% females. The 2007 findings are similar to the National Population Trend which indicates that women constitute a higher percentage of the South African population.

**Diagram 1: Comparative Age Distribution per Ward**

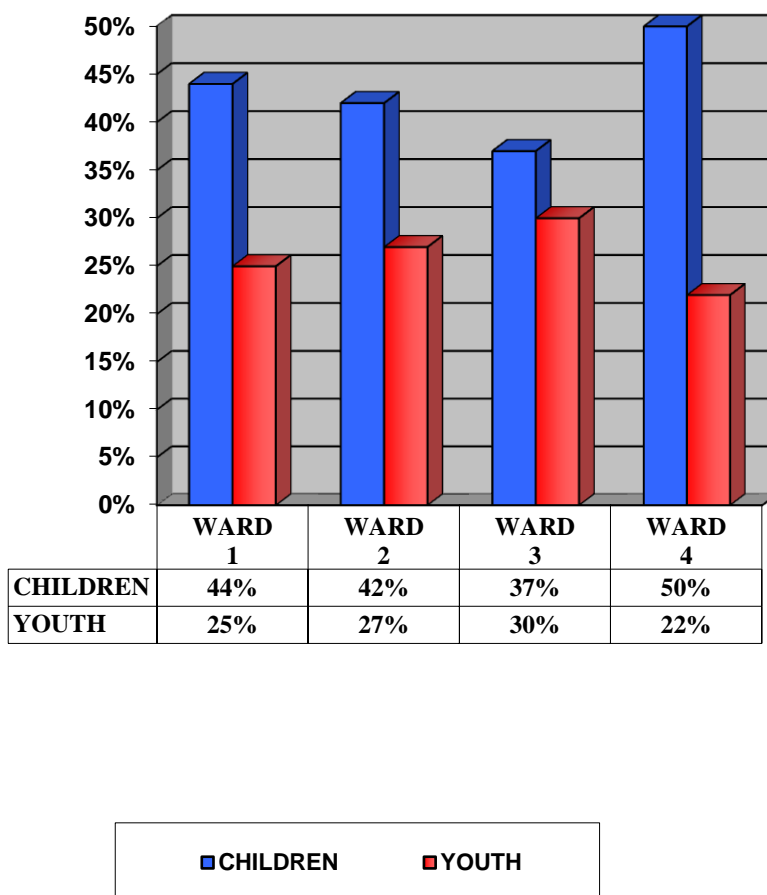


Diagram 1 above proves the following:

- The age distribution at the 4 different wards in the Mpofana Municipality is a significant proportion of the population, consisting of children and young adults.
- In wards 1, 2 and 4, children constitute more than 40% of each ward total population.
- Thirty seven percent (37%) of ward 3 population fall within the same category.
- The young adult population(20-39 years of age) constitute 26% with ward 3 having a 30% average.

**Table 3: Level of Education (2007 Community Survey)**

<b>PERSONS</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>PRIMARY</b>	4 567	5 239	9 805
<b>SECONDARY</b>	5 964	5 697	11 661
<b>CERTIFICATE/DIPLOMA WITH LESS THAN GRADE 12</b>	230	248	478
<b>TERTIARY</b>	584	556	1 140
<b>NO SCHOOLING</b>	1485	2185	3 670
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 830</b>	<b>13 925</b>	<b>26 754</b>

Table 3 above indicates the trends of education levels amongst males and females in the Mpopana Municipality as follows:

- A significant number in the population who have not obtained any schooling, especially in females. (It is assumed that the majority of women who have not obtained any schooling largely form part of the older generation of the population).
- There has been over the years a significant decline in the number of people who continue to tertiary education after completing the matriculation level. (This can be attributed to the factors such as poor matriculation results, lack of financial resources to those who pass matriculation, or lack of knowledge of financial aid available to prospective tertiary students, when the poverty levels might also be a contributing factor).

As a strategy to improve its social development provision, the Mpopana Municipality initiated and developed a Youth Advisory Centre, where some of the above spelt education findings and assumptions are addressed.

There is a also a functional ABET Centre which addresses the learning needs of the population up to Matric level, as well as FET College which has been established by Municipality to address the needs of the post Matriculants. Both these institutions are housed at Eminyezaneni High School, in Bruntville.

The proposed renovation of the Youth Advisory Centre and the Library in the 2009/2010 IDP will also assist in enhancing the educational resources within the municipality.

**Table 4: Employment Trends for the Ages 15 – 65 Years  
(2007 Community Survey)**

Status	Persons	Percentage
<b>Employed</b>	9 564	48,37%
<b>Unemployed</b>	3 180	16,08%
<b>Not Economically Active</b>	5 993	30,31%
<b>Not Applicable</b>	1 033	5,22%
<b>Total</b>	19 771	100%

Table 4 above indicates the employment status in the Mopofana Municipality as being 48,37% of the total population in the 15-65 year age group. The rationale for this low employment level is based on the not economically active individuals and shows a significant percentage of 30,31%. The majority of the people who are not economically active are still engaged in academic studies.

The unemployment levels are projected at 16% and this is due to a lack of economic activities that provide employment to the municipality. This can also be attributed to the closure of textile factories in the nineties, lack of entrepreneurs, lack of infrastructure to boost investor confidence, lack of skilled labour etc. The municipality also faces a shortage in the skilled and professional pool labour as most individuals are employed in elementary occupations. The lack of skilled labour or professionals in the municipality results in other individuals outside of the municipality being employed within.

There are quite a number of individuals who are self-employed through the formal and informal arts and craft sector of the economy. This might be related to the location of the municipality within the Midlands Meander and along the N3. This is a positive trend for the municipality to promote the tourism sector.

The unemployment rate has a direct impact on the affordability of municipal services and therefore affects Municipality's cash flow situation negatively. The high unemployment rate also suggests that economic growth and job creation must be considered as one of the key strategic issues for the Municipality. The upgrade of CBD roads forms part of the current IDP operational projects and will boost investor confidence in the Town of Mooi River. The municipality has seen more entrepreneurs engaging in small businesses with assistance from the LED section and this will be vital for economic development. The review and implementation of the LED Strategy is seen as one of the most important tools in addressing economic development hence, it has been included in the current IDP Review as a strategic initiative by the municipality.

**N.B Start from here**





**TABLE 5: SECTOR OF WORK FOR THE 15 – 65 YEARS**

INDUSTRY	NO. OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE PER SECTOR
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry/Fishing	685	7,1%
Mining/Quarrying	16	0,16%
Manufacturing	990	10,3%
Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	15	0,15%
Construction	486	5,08%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1088	11,37%
Transport/Storage/Communication	235	2,45%
Financial/Insurance/Real estate/Business	520	5,43%
Community/Social/Personal services	1092	11,41%
Other and not adequately defined	1176	12,29%
Unspecified	3261	34,09%
TOTAL	9564	100%

Table 5 above indicates that sectors that are unspecified are the most dominant sectors of employment in the Mpofana Municipality. These could relate to street vendors, tuck shop owners, tavern etc.

Focus should be given to other sectors through private-public initiatives. There has in recent times been interest from the private sector to partner with the municipality to develop middle to high income housing. This will strengthen the construction industry within the municipality as is the case in the republic. The tourism sector as is the case with the rest of South Africa is starting to play a pivotal role in the provision of employment and economic growth. There have been a number of agric-tourism related applications submitted to the municipality and have been encouraging for the future economic growth of the municipality within the agricultural sector. The Spatial Development Framework has in this regard taken consideration of the tourism potential within the municipality and identified nodes that will promote the sector. With assistance from the Department of Agriculture, it will however be important for the municipality to preserve agriculturally viable land and not approve every application for purposes of economic growth and hinder food security.

**TABLE 16: RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

Location	Facilities	IDP Intervention
Ward 1	▪ Tennis Court but	▪ Upgrade of Mooi



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>needs upgrading</li> <li>▪ Mooi River Town Hall</li> <li>▪ Penendale Sportfield but needs upgrade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River Tennis court</li> <li>▪ Townview Sportsfield</li> </ul>
Ward 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Multi Purpose Centre</li> </ul>	
Ward 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Basketball Court</li> <li>▪ Bruntville Sportfield</li> <li>▪ Bruntville Community Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Upgrade of Bruntville Sportsfield</li> <li>▪ Bruntville Recreational Park (Combo courts)</li> <li>▪ Mshayazafe Botanical Park</li> </ul>
Ward 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Middelrus Community Hall</li> <li>▪ Middelrus Combo courts</li> <li>▪ Middelrus Sportfield</li> </ul>	

**TABLE 3: URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS (CENSUS 2001)**

NO. OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
4036	5561	9597

**TABLE 4: DWELLING TYPE (CENSUS 2001)**

HOUSEHOLDS	1996	2001	Percentage Change between the years	Percentage difference types
Formal	3 055	6 870		71,5%
Informal	109	258		2,68%
Traditional	1 250	2 383		24,8 %
Other	18	86		1,0%
TOTAL	4 432	9 597		100.00%

**TABLE 9: ENERGY / FUEL FOR COOKING**

ENERGY / FUEL	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007
Electricity	35,6	55,9
Gas	4,1	3,5
Paraffin	9,9	5,8
Wood	48,3	34,6
Coal	0,8	0,2
Animal Dung	0,2	-
Solar	0,3	-
Other	0,8	1,2
Total	100%	100%

Refuse disposal is critical in creating an enabling environment for every resident of the municipality, more especially the younger generation as they are more exposed to hazardous conditions. The Mpfana Municipality has improved the collection of refuse within its jurisdiction comparing the Census 2001 and the 2007 Community Survey by approximately 10%. Over than above the improvement in the collection of refuse, as part of the implementation of the Property Rates Act, the municipality is implementing a 100% rebate on all residential properties in connection to refuse removal.

**TABLE 10: REFUSE DISPOSAL**

Remove by local authority / Private Company	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007
At least once a week	40,9	51,2
Less often	0,3	2,4
Communal refuse dump	2,8	1,8
Own refuse dump	40,9	37,8
No rubbish disposal	15,2	6,0
Other	-	0,9
Total	100%	100%

### **i) Toilet Facilities**

The availability of toilet facilities has been no exception in the improvement of service

delivery since 2001 within the Mpfana Municipality. There has been an approximately 16% increase in the number of flush toilet that are connected to a sewerage system with a significant drop in the bucket system. The increase in the construction of RDP houses could be the contributing factor to this trend as with the water provision. Interestingly enough, there has been a rise in the number of households using the dry toilet facility and it's not clear as to why as these are usually used for special events.

### i) Water Facilities

Table 5 below indicates an improvement in the service delivery of water within the municipality. There are more households accessing water inside the dwelling compared to the 2001 Census whilst there's a decline in other alternative means of accessing water. This could have been a resultant of the increase in the number of households being built with access to water inside the dwelling. The majority of these households are located in ward 1 and 3 of the municipality. The most significant project giving rise to this trend is the Townview Housing project which is yet to be completed.

**TABLE 5: WATER SOURCE**

WATER PROVISION	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007
In dwelling	29,6	44,4
Inside Yard	37,5	30,4
Access point outside the yard	8,9	7,7
Borehole	3,2	1,7
Spring	2,5	1,6
Dam / Pool	4,3	1,6
River /Stream	12,3	8,5
Water vendor	0,1	2,0
Rainwater Tank	0,5	1,9
Other	1,1	0,2
TOTAL	100%	100%

**TABLE 6: TOILET FACILITIES**

TOILET FACILITIES	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	41,6	58,5
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	8,5	2,4
Dry toilet facility	-	6,5
Chemical toilet	2,2	2,9
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	4,2	4,0
Pit Latrine without ventilation	18,0	12,1
Bucket latrine	5,6	0,2
None	20,0	9,0
TOTAL	100%	100%

**TABLE 11: MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS; CENSUS 2001 (SSA)**

COMMUNICATION MEANS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Telephone in dwelling and cell-phone	943	9.8%
Telephone in dwelling only	540	5.6%
Cell-phone only	1261	13.2%
At a neighbor nearby	809	8.4%
At a public telephone nearby	2754	28.8%
At another location nearby	224	2.3%
At another location; not nearby	529	5.5%
No access to a telephone	2533	26.4%
TOTAL	9597	100 %

**TABLE 17: EXISTING LAND REFORM PROJECTS**

Name of Project	Number of Households
Corriesrus	14
Springfield	13
Onverwagt	46
Goudina	25
Bellevue	49
Middelrus Share Equity	25
Waterfall View	42



Highover Estate	59
Total	273

Source: devplan.kzntl.gov.za/Municipal/IDPs/Mpofana final project list

### 1.2.3 Employment Statistics

## Chapter 2

### Performance Highlights

#### 2.1 Service Delivery Achievements

#### 2.2. Service Delivery Backlogs

Service	30 June 2009			30 June 2010		
	Required	Budgeted	Actual	Required	Budgeted	Actual



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## 2.3 Revenue Collection Levels

## Chapter 3

### Human Resources and Other Organisational Management

#### 3.1 Political Leadership

#### 3.2 Administrative Team



## Chapter 4

### Audited Statements and Related Information

#### 4.1 Auditor-General's Report Statements

#### 4.2 Annual Financial Statement





## Chapter 5

### Performance Information and Reporting

#### 5.1 Finance Department

#### 5.2 Social, Economic and Planning Services



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### 5.3 Technical Services

### 5.4 Corporate Services and Administration